

Negro Freedom Rally Tonight

Madison Square
Garden
See Page 4

WEATHER

Partly
Cloudy,
Warmer

Daily Worker

★
Edition

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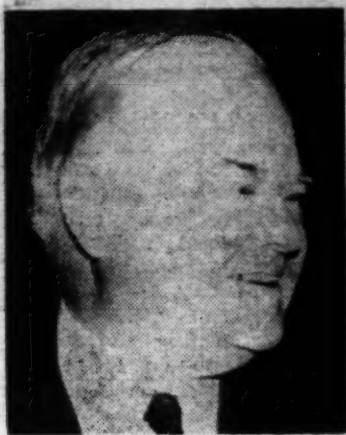
New York, Monday, June 25, 1945

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CONGRESS O.P.A. FOES THREATEN INFLATION

Decisive Action Opens Tomorrow

Direct Fight on OPA



HOOVER



MARTIN

In the face of the warnings of labor, farm and middleclass organizations and of the more sober sections of business, the U. S. Congress, dominated by a crew of reckless profiteers and political obstructionists, is about to plunge the nation into a worse inflation than occurred after the last war.

Amendments passed by both houses of Congress to the measure extending the life of OPA, if finally approved, will so badly cripple that agency that there will be virtually nothing left of the country's wartime price control program. That, of course, is the real aim of those who sponsored the more vicious of these amendments.

The amendments now go to a conference committee composed of members of both houses. The committee, scheduled to meet tomorrow, will have before it the job of ironing out differences in the versions of the bill passed in the two houses by either accepting or rejecting the changes proposed.

The Senate is responsible for one devastating proposed change in the OPA set-up, the so-called Wherry amendment. The House on Saturday compounded the crime by passing two other disastrous amendments, sponsored by Reps. August Andresen, Minnesota Republican and by Everett Dirksen, Illinois Republican. Wherry, Andresen and Dirksen have been among the most inveterate foes of the stabilization program since its adoption in 1942.

SEND PRICES SKY HIGH

The Wherry amendment would require that OPA fix all prices on the basis of the "cost of production plus a reasonable profit" of the most inefficient producers of foods and raw materials. In addition to being impossible to administer, the amendment, if approved, would increase price so enormously as to make the current black market levels cheap in comparison. Although the amendment was passed in the name of the farmers, all three national farm organizations have condemned it as an invitation to inflation.

The Andresen amendment requires that the Secretary of Agriculture pass upon every OPA regulation concerned with food or any other agricultural commodity (which means also clothing). It is even more sweeping than amendments passed by Congress in the past which required that OPA receive permission of the War Food Administration to set certain food price ceilings. Much of the difficulty in meat today can be traced to that action by Congress as the WFA was an easy target for the food monopolies and refused to approve OPA proposals.

Since the Department of Agriculture will be directly concerned with increasing food production, the monopolies will be in a better position to exert pressure on it for their price policies by a process of hold-up. The virtually solid backing for the Andresen amendment by the Republicans, despite the fact that the new Secretary of Agriculture, Rep. Clinton P. Anderson, is an Administration Democrat, reveals that they recognized this.

The Dirksen amendment would open up all OPA decisions to court review, thereby tying up the agency, already strapped for manpower and funds, in judicial battles.

Though there were other amendments passed by both houses which are concessions to the foes of price control, these three are the most deadly and must be knocked out by the conference if we are to retain a semblance of control over price and inflation next year.

All of these, as well as the lesser proposals for change, are obviously dictated by the drive for greater profits, in spite of the fact that profits during the war have been far greater than America has experienced in its entire history.

Act Today

To Save OPA

The foes of price control have now gotten further in their efforts to kill OPA than they ever have before. Amendments for which they have been fighting ever since the agency was set up have passed one or the other house of Congress.

Yet it is still possible to save OPA if the people act today.

The three farm organizations, the three great labor bodies, the middle class, church and consumer organizations, all devoted to price control, must exert immediate united pressure on the joint Congressional Conference, which meets tomorrow.

Every individual who can be reached should wire at once to Sen. Robert F. Wagner and Rep. Brent Spence, respective heads of the Senate and House Banking Committees, and to his or her own Senators and Representatives, insisting that every amendment be knocked out and OPA extended for a year without change.

Tycoons Clean Up-- Workers Get Fired

—See Page 3

Back Anti-Black Market Bill

Quill Urges Public to Write
To Mayor Supporting Measure

—See Page 3

Tokyo Reports Raids

Gen. Arnold Predicts
All-Out Air Assault

—See Page 2

Red Army Celebrates

Huge Parade Displays
Might of People's Army

—See Page 2

Red Army Celebrates Victory Over Fascism

MOSCOW, June 24 (UP).—The Red Army, in a mammoth victory parade, dragged 640 German battle flags through the Moscow gutters today while Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, conqueror of Berlin, hailed the Soviet military machine as "the strongest army in the world."

The army has entered a period of "peaceful development," Zhukov said in an Order of the Day, and "in the future we must strengthen the military and economic might of our country unceasingly, and perfect our military skill."

The parade was one of the most impressive in Soviet history, despite a driving rainstorm. The German battle flags, including Adolf Hitler's personal standard, were dragged around Red Square and hurled to pavement in front of Lenin's tomb.

As the Red Army men trailing the flags approached the Mausoleum, the huge band suddenly ceased playing. The troops filed past the tomb to the beat of muffled drums and threw down the flags—the historic rite of grinding the enemy's battle standards into the dust.

Premier Joseph Stalin, the Soviet General Staff and members of the government witnessed the ceremony. Handsome, six-foot Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky of the famed second White Russian Army group, dressed in a buff and blue-green uniform, commanded the parade, which was reviewed by Zhukov.

Rokossovsky gave an exhibition of his superb horsemanship as he



rode his nervous charger through the rain the length and breadth of the historic square. Precisely at 10 a.m., he advanced from the north side of the square toward the Mausoleum with his sword aloft, met Zhukov and made his report.

The two Marshals, accompanied by their suite, then dashed around the square and greeted detachments from the front. Zhukov returned to the Mausoleum after the inspection and read the Order of the Day to the troops.

He stressed that the victory was due to the joint efforts of the Red Army and the Soviet peoples, secondly that the Bolshevik Party was a great organizer of victory, thirdly the genius of Stalin's leadership and fourthly, the necessity of constantly perfecting the Red Army's fighting ability.

"For us, it is unseemingly to become conceited or complacent," Zhukov said.

"By the joint efforts of the great powers, the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain, fascist Germany has been smitten, her monstrous war machine has been destroyed," Zhukov added. "The criminal Hitlerite government has been annihilated. The hotbed of German fascist aggression in Europe has been liquidated. Humanity has been freed from its worst enemy."

Five Soviet marshals—Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Leonid Govorov, Ivan S. Konev, Alexander Vassilevsky and Kyrill Meretskov—and army generals Ivan Bagramian and Andrei Yeremenko—took part in the parade, wearing all their decorations.

A detachment of Polish officers carried Polish battle flags.

For the first time since the Russian revolution, prelates of the Orthodox Church were present at a public demonstration in the Red

Square, invited in recognition of the church's contribution to victory. They were Metropolitan Nikolai, second ranking prelate of the church, and Father Kolchitsky, dean of the Yelokhovskiy Cathedral and third ranking prelate.

Sergeant Carries Historic Flag

Wireless to the Daily Worker

Sergeant Yegorov, who hoisted the Red banner over the Reichstag on April 30, today proudly carried the historic standard past the mausoleum. The regiments were made up of men who had held Moscow, Stalingrad, Leningrad; who had liberated Warsaw, Prague, Sofia; who had captured Budapest, Bucharest, Berlin.

NOTABLES REVIEW

On the reviewing stand were the American, British and other ambassadors, together with Boleslaw Bierut, Edward Osobka Morawski, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and other Polish leaders who have just reached agreement on formation of a government of national unity.



STALIN

Heavy artillery rumbled across the square with miniature models of tanks and mobile guns painted in white along the barrels, indicating how many enemy tanks and guns had been knocked out by each. Some barrels had as many as 20 figures; few had less than ten.

Frisco Charter in Final Lap

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24 (UP).—The United Nations conference meets tomorrow in full plenary session to give final approval to its charter so that the delegates will be ready to hear President Truman Tuesday in the formal closing session of this historic parley.

Today, the conference took a breather while the printing presses rolled out the new world security charter fashioned by the delegates of 50 peace-loving nations after almost nine tedious weeks of words, work and worry.

Technically, changes could be made in the charter at tomorrow's

plenary session but since it already has been approved by the steering committee—composed of the heads of the 50 delegations—this was considered unlikely.

There were no meetings of any kind scheduled for the day and most delegates took advantage of the warm, sunny day to rest and play at the beaches and nearby mountain resorts. But they had two busy days ahead of them: Two plenary sessions, the signing of the charter and a reception at which they will meet President Truman shortly after his arrival tomorrow afternoon from Olympia, Wash.

Six Million Volunteers in Bond Drive

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UP).—Six million volunteers tonight set their sights for a \$1,000,000,000 week of E bond sales as the Seventh War Loan drive entered its last week.

With the \$7,000,000,000 corporation quota nearly doubly subscribed and individuals well on the way to their \$7,000,000,000 goal, E bond buyers needed slightly over \$1,000,000,000 to reach their \$4,000,000,000 quota.

Sales to all investors now total \$19,467,000,000. They include \$12,992,000,000 in sales to corporations, and \$6,475,000,000 to individuals — of which \$2,885,000,000 is in E bonds.

The drive appeared likely to set a new record. The record-breaking Sixth War Loan piled up a total of \$21,621,000,000 in sales to all investors.

Leopold Admits Action Stopped Return

BRUSSELS, June 24 (UP).—Two Belgian parliamentary leaders today made public a message from King Leopold III in which the monarch admitted that the action of the Achille Van Acker Government in submitting its resignation had prevented his return to Belgium thus far.

His statement was disclosed by Frans Van Cauwelaert and Robert Gillon, presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate respectively. They returned yesterday from conferences with Leopold and Salzburg.

7 Pacific-Bound Troopships Arrive From European Front

Seven troopships steamed into New York harbor yesterday bringing home from Europe 8,810 happy Yanks, including 6,520 members of the 97th Division who will soon be sent to the Pacific.

The 97th, accompanied by its commander, Brig. Gen. Milton B. Halsey, hung captured Nazi flags and division trident banners over the railings of the troop transport Brazil, former passenger liner, as she neared her berth at Pier 84.

"We were just on loan to the European theater," Halsey said.

"Our job originally was to fight in the Pacific. Coming home is a nice interlude, but we'll have to be moving on soon." The 97th

was in Europe for four months.

The SS Henry Gibbons docked at Staten Island with 1,070 sick and wounded fighting men who were taken immediately to Army hospitals.

WOUNDED ARRIVE

Also docking at Staten Island were the U. S. Army hospital ship John L. Clem, 280 sick and wounded, the SS Robin Tuxford, with 359 rotational and reassignment troops; and the SS Walter Wellman, with 11 rotational and reassignment troops.

As soon as the Brazil docked, the press was permitted to go aboard. The transport still looked like a

Superforts Mine Japanese Waters

BULLETIN

GUAM, Monday, June 25 (UP).—U. S. forces mopping up Japanese remnants on Okinawa killed or captured 4,259 Japanese during the past 24 hours, running total enemy casualties to 109,753, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

GUAM, Monday, June 25 (UP).—Tokyo reported that three fleets of B-29 Superfortresses, carrying out an aerial blockade of Japan, mined coastal waters and bombed secondary targets yesterday, sending into its 19th consecutive day a mounting air campaign designed to destroy Japanese war industries by fall.

Army Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, in a visit to newly-conquered Okinawa predicted that there would be little left of industrial Japan by early fall, saying that "what Germany got was a very amateurish performance compared with what Japan is going to get." He said the day was soon coming when 1,000-plane fleets of B-29's would hit Japan.

BUILD NEW FIELDS

Arnold watched engineers rushing construction of new airfields from which great fleets of planes soon will be operating. On the southern tip of Okinawa, meanwhile, American troops continued mopping up the last stubbornly-resisting Japanese, four days after the end of organized resistance. Japanese casualties already had reached 98,546 dead and 6,932 captured Friday.

American fighter pilots and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed or damaged 128 Japanese planes Friday and Saturday over Okinawa and Japan. Dispatches from United Press correspondent Edward L. Thomas said the Japanese were putting groups of good men and machines into the air over Okinawa, seeking to keep the Americans from making full use of the island.

MANILA, Monday, June 25 (UP).—Paratroopers on the 11th Air Borne Division have been dropped near Aparri, on the north coast of Luzon, reinforcing units which already were guarding that Japanese escape route from the Cagayan Valley. Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Further south 37th Division troops gained nine miles to reach within 10 miles of Tuguegarao, where Filipino guerilla forces are holding off repeated Japanese counterattacks, MacArthur announced.

Allied heavy bombers have blasted Balikpapan on eastern Borneo with 200 tons of explosives, starting huge fires among Japanese defense installations and oil storage areas, it was announced.

[The Japanese radio intimated that "landing attempts" had been made in the Balikpapan area, held by the Japanese since early 1942.]

CHUNGKING, June 24 (UP).—Chinese forces have advanced 22

more miles up the east China coast in the wake of a Japanese withdrawal and reached Hwangyen, 53 miles north of recaptured Wenchow and only 85 miles from the ancient port of Ningpo, it was announced tonight.

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UP).—All motor vehicles in Tokyo have been mobilized to transport a taxicab army in the event of an invasion of Honshu, and in Japan's growing food crisis rice fields have been laid out in the hearts of the devastated capital, enemy broadcasts reported tonight.

New Pole Gov't Warsaw Bound

LONDON, June 24 (UP).—Moscow dispatches predicted today that the new Polish "Government of National Unity" will be established at Warsaw this week. The new regime was agreed on at conferences in the Soviet capital between members of the present Warsaw Provisional Government and Poles within and outside of Poland.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda forecast that the United States and Britain will soon recognize the new Polish government. Pravda said there now cannot be "any question of further recognition of (Tomasz) Arciszewski's reactionary government." Arciszewski is premier of the Polish government in exile in London.

A Warsaw Radio broadcast said that a report on the Moscow discussions had been made to the Polish cabinet, which declared that the talks "must be considered as a victory for the cause of democracy and national unity in Poland."

The broadcast said the cabinet decided to send a telegram of greetings to Bierut, expressing appreciation for his efforts "to unite all democratic forces for the greatness and development of Poland."

British Name Candidates

LONDON, June 24 (UP).—Approximately 1,645 candidates will offer themselves tomorrow, the official nomination day, for election to the 640 seats in the House of Commons in the general election to be held July 5, political experts forecast today. In the last election, there were 1,348 candidates for 615 seats.

Conservatives are expected to present 624 candidates for the five-year Commons terms, Laborites 610 and Liberals 307. Commonwealth 25; Communists 21; Scottish Nationalists 8; Independent Labor 5; the New Democratic Party 5; Welsh Nationalists 4, and ExService Men's Party 2.

Between 30 and 40 independent candidates are expected after the withdrawal of several score who considered running.

Sees Hope of Puerto Rican Independence

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Peter Fraser, who is now in San Francisco as head of his nation's delegation to the United Conference, has expressed hope that the Puerto Rican national question be solved satisfactorily.

Truman Asks Aides Support FEPC Today

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Truman is understood to have sent a strong message from the West Coast to his White House aides, asking them to spare no effort in mobilizing Democratic senators in support of the anti-job discrimination appropriation measure, which comes before the upper house tomorrow (Monday).

CIO President Philip Murray, meanwhile is pressing Republican and Democratic leaders to keep their campaign pledges to back the work of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Funds to continue the temporary, wartime FEPC expire June 30. FEPC will be dead July 1, unless Congress passes the Senate amendment to the War Agencies Appropriation Bill to provide funds.

Murray raised the campaign pledge issue in wires to Herbert Brownell, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and to Robert Hannegan, Democratic Committee chairman.

"Failure to support the continuation of the wartime agency can only be construed as a failure to live up to the party's pledge to press for the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee," he told Brownell.

The CIO leader reminded Hannegan that: "The Democratic Party waged its election campaign on the basis of President Roosevelt's program."

"The creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee," continued Murray, "was one of the late President's great contributions to the growth of American democracy in the course of the war, and failure to extend the life of the agency would be a grave departure from his program."

Yet the peril that Murray speaks of is great. The life of FEPC hangs by a thread. Unless the Senate votes two to one (by a two-thirds vote) the FEPC appropriation item will not be acted upon.

The two-thirds vote would suspend the Senate rules, which otherwise would permit opponents to raise points of order against voting on the FEPC item. The point-of-

order crowd would argue that the item should have been acted on by the House. But provision for FEPC funds had been kept out of the War Agencies Appropriations bill in the House by a tricky maneuver of the House Appropriations Committee, which in turn was under pressure from a clique of Negro-baiters in the powerful Rules Committee.

FIGHTING CHANCE

A two-thirds vote is hard to get. But the case against job discrimination is very strong. Few northern Senators dare to vote against an FEPC measure. So there's a real, fighting chance to win this decisive battle this week.

Speed is needed with the June 30 deadline just one week off. The House has to ratify the appropriation after the Senate has acted. Yet FEPC's foes want to delay a vote till Sen. Burnet Maybank (D-SC) and Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga) return from a tour of Europe, and Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex) is back from San Francisco.

All three are anti-FEPC.

Mass support for the right-to-work measure was reflected in one of the biggest mass meetings that Washington has seen. More than 1,500 Negroes and whites, with the two

majorities almost evenly divided, overflowed the Interior Department Auditorium this weekend and applauded such speakers as Frank Harper, Solicitor General of the Department of the Interior; Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Canda Lee, noted Negro actor; Thomas Richardson, Negro leader and vice-president of the CIO's United Federal Workers union; George G. Higgins, representative of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Marcus Cohen of the American Jewish Committee; Rev. Francis McPeak, chairman of the Social Welfare Committee of the Washington Federation of Churches, and others.

Quill pointed out that the measure now goes to the Board of Estimate and the Mayor for final approval. "The Board of Estimate is meeting June 28 and its members should know how the public feels about this law to curb black market operations in our city," he said, asking that letters be directed to Mayor LaGuardia, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Council President Newbold Morris and the borough presidents, all of whom are Board of Estimate members.

"I tried to amend the Sharkey Bill on the floor to make the penalties in it conform to those written into the bill I introduced in May, 1944," Quill stated, "but such action would have delayed the passage of this sorely needed law, so I withdrew my amendment. But I'm going to watch the situation very carefully. If these penalties don't stop the black marketeering, I'm going to press again for my original bill calling for fines of \$500 and/or 90 days in jail."

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The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill has been condemned by the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Mine Workers and the Railway Brotherhoods.

Leiserson Raps Anti-Labor Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UP).—William M. Leiserson, former chairman of the National Mediation Board, tonight criticized the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill and denied that he had any hand in drafting it.

"I have not seen the bill," he reported in an interview. "And from newspaper accounts about it, I'm not sure that it is a good thing."

The sponsors of the bill—Sens. Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn), Harold H. Burton (R-O), and Carl A. Hatch (D-NM), said on introducing it last week that it is modeled after the Railway Labor Act creating the National Mediation Board.

It would set up a five-man board to supplant the National Labor Relations Board and War Labor Board and take over the U. S. Conciliation Service from the Labor Department. It would be authorized to settle disputes by compulsory arbitration. Strikes would be illegal.

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Harlem Parade Hits Black Market

A demonstration against the black market was led by the Communist Political Association clubs of Harlem on Saturday night with more than 1,000 participating. The demonstration was in the form of a dramatic march beginning at 145th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. and winding up at 125th St. and Eighth Ave. Stops were made at 135th St. and Eighth Ave., and at 126th St. and Lenox Ave. Speakers addressed the crowds from a sound truck.

The wife of a merchant seaman, Mrs. Mamie Battice, said: "Yes, we know our fighting men and our allies are getting part of the meat. That's not all of the meat. Where is it? It's held in the slaughter houses by the meat trusts." She said the people could run the Black Markets out of Harlem.

Bonita Williams, president of the John Brown CPA club, said the retailers have threatened the consumers with a general strike on the day the Sharkey bill becomes law. "Let's beat them to it," she urged. "If the people of Europe can live without meat for months, we can do it for a few weeks." This brought cheers from the crowd.

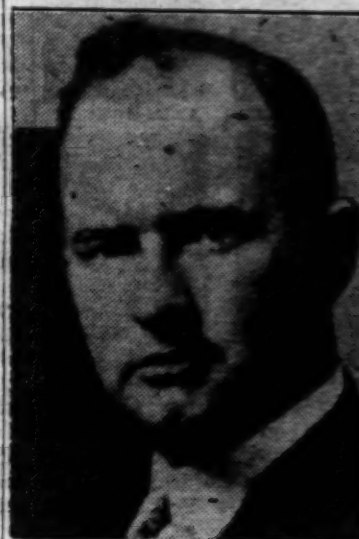
TIE-IN SALES

The food situation has long been a deep problem in Harlem. Eggs are offered only with cheese and other tie-in sales. Potatoes sell from 7 to 10 cents per pound, in contrast with 4 and 5 cents in other areas. All over Harlem the people are offered bones for sale, with ducks priced at \$2.50 to \$5.00, and chickens at \$1.00 a pound. Fish that sells

Tycoons Clean Up --- Workers Lose Jobs

While Detroit auto workers were grappling with the bread and butter problems of lay-offs and sharp cuts in take-home pay, the Treasury revealed yesterday that General Motors executives have hit an all-time jack-pot. General Motors big shots took six of the 10 top spots on the Treasury's list of salaries and compensation in excess of \$75,000. The list covers salaries received in the calendar year 1943 or the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

Sharkey Bill To Estimate Bd.



MICHAEL QUILL

City Councilman Michael J. Quill yesterday urged all consumers and consumer organizations fighting the black market to deluge Board of Estimate members with letters approving the Sharkey OPA bill, adopted unanimously last week by the City Council. The Sharkey measure provides penalties of \$100 and/or 30 days in jail for violators of OPA regulations.

WRITE TO LAGUARDIA

Quill pointed out that the measure now goes to the Board of Estimate and the Mayor for final approval. "The Board of Estimate is meeting June 28 and its members should know how the public feels about this law to curb black market operations in our city," he said, asking that letters be directed to Mayor LaGuardia, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Council President Newbold Morris and the borough presidents, all of whom are Board of Estimate members.

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Charles E. Wilson, president of G.M., got for one year's services a total of \$459,041.38, to place first on the list and top even the fabulous salaries paid in Hollywood.

Wilson made a mere \$150,000 in salary, but he was put over the top by a bonus of \$289,695.38.

On the basis of profits made exclusively from war contracts, 33 G.M. executives were given more than \$75,000 for one year's services by the corporation. Twelve of the top men in G.M. made more than \$200,000 and six more than \$300,000.

Sizeable salaries of G.M. executives were augmented by huge bonuses ranging in some cases higher than \$200,000, and paid both in stock dividends and in cash.

OTHER CLEANUPS

But the huge salaries and bonuses listed by the Treasury did not by any means represent the total income of G.M. big shots. Not included in the Treasury tabulation was income from stocks, bonds and other sources.

General Motors executives who cleaned up included: Ormond E. Hunt, executive vice president, \$359,519; Albert Bradley, executive vice president, \$350,432.32.

John Thomas Smith, vice president and general counsel, \$306,310; Donaldson Brown Brown, vice chairman of the board, \$306,160; Charles P. Kettering, vice president, \$306,117.88; Alfred P. Saloan, chairman of the board, \$320,000.

The Treasury's list of big salaries is not complete, and it is expected that a supplementary list will soon be issued.

Fred McMurray was the only movie star on the list of the ten biggest salaries with a total of \$419,166.66. Bette Davis did well for herself with \$241,183.34, while movie executives in the big time included Charles P. Skouras with an aggregate salary from two posts of \$300,000 and George G. Deslyva of Paramount Picture with \$246,833.33.

But corporations heads, funneling some of their huge war profits into increased salaries and bonuses, stole the show from Hollywood.

WATSON'S "TAKE"

Second only to the president of G.M. was Thomas J. Watson, president International Business Machines Corp., with \$425,548.94. Cornelius F. Kelley, chairman of the Board of Anaconda Copper, got \$301,186.

J. H. Rand, chairman of the board and president of Remington Rand, did nicely with \$223,543.13.

E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, received \$221,645.

In terms of all-around generosity in handing out war profits to big executives in the form of big salaries and bonuses duPont was close to General Motors. There were 14 duPont officials listed on the Treasury list as making more than \$75,000.

The automobile industry generally paid its executive handsomely, but did not go in for the spectacular bonuses distributed by G.M.

Three Chrysler executives, B. E. Hutchinson, K. T. Keller and Fred M. Zeller got more than \$80,000.

Two Ford officials cashed in on the big money. C. B. Sorenson, former vice president \$230,000.04, and B. J. Craig received \$119,543.46.

The Diamond T. truck company's business was good enough to pay three executives more than \$80,000.

\$200,000 TO HEARST

William Randolph Hearst did all right for himself with a total of \$200,000, half of it from Hearst Consolidated Publications Inc., and



SLOAN

the other half from Hearst Publications Inc.

James S. Kemper, president of Lumbermen's Casualty who financed Upton Close's anti-Soviet propaganda on the radio and is a bigwig in reactionary Republican circles, got \$250,000.

Sewell L. Avery, notorious union-buster who heads Montgomery Ward, made a mere \$100,599, most of it from salary.

Harold Gray, who draws that racist-minded tot, Little Orphan Annie, for the Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, received \$94,048.

Hope Dems Will Name Davis

Harlem Democratic leaders yesterday expressed surprise at the fact that the name of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., was not on the list of Democratic councilman candidates released Saturday by Edward V. Loughlin, chairman of the New York County Democratic committee.

The list include Eugene P. Connolly, executive secretary of the American Labor Party in New York County, who is also ALP candidate for City Council, and City Councilman Samuel Di Falco, the two incumbent Democrats.

A pledge that Davis would get the Democratic nomination was made several weeks ago by Raymond A. Jones, a Harlem district leader. It was known then that Jones was speaking for the county leadership.

The Democratic list is, however, not complete and Negro leaders emphasized yesterday that they still expected Davis to be named.

Convert Liberty Ships

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UP).—The War Shipping Administration tonight announced the mass conversion of Victory and Liberty ships into troop carriers to hasten redeployment of soldiers from Europe to the Pacific.

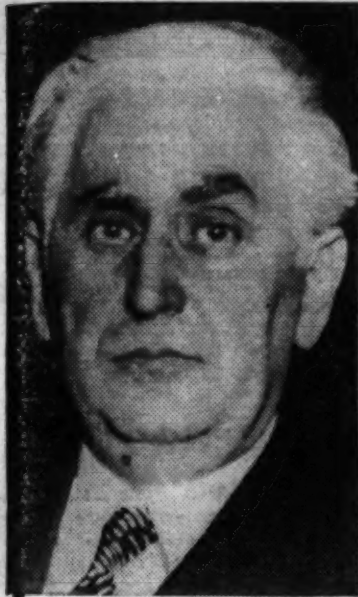
Russians Invite Italian Unions

ROME, June 24 (ALN).—The Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) this week received an invitation from the All-Union Central Trade Unions of the USSR to send a delegation to visit the Soviet Union in July. The invitation expressed the wish that "some delegates from northern Italy be included." A delegation of Soviet trade unionists visited Italy last October.

Crowley Believed On Way Out of FEA

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Leo Crowley's days as chief of the Federal Economic Administration seem to be running out. Reports have come from several responsible sources in the last week that the various function of FEA will be divided between the State and Commerce Departments.



CROWLEY

Crowley is the man who suddenly cut off lend-lease shipments to the Soviet Union, turning ships back at sea. When this order was reversed he put Russian-bound shipments on a month-to-month basis. Still earlier he was quick to assure Republican Congressmen at a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing that he would oppose all lend-lease for reconstruction purposes.

American foreign trade may gain with Crowley's departure. FEA controls export licenses. If that function is transferred to the Commerce Department, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce can take more active steps to expand American exports, under the leadership of Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace.

Wallace's plans for an export trade of 10 billions of dollars a year should be facilitated.

Crowley's staff will shed few tears at his going. His bumbling stupidity doesn't win many friends. Unfortunately his anti-Soviet moves had the backing of such ominous figures as W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador of Moscow, and those figures still remain.

Selly Hits Pay Cuts

Joseph Selly, president of the American Communications Association, CIO, this week sharply protested proposed cuts in the take-home pay of marine radio officers.

Mr. Selly, in a brief to the Marine War Emergency Board, characterized the attempt to link wages with so-called "war risk hazards" as evasive of the real issues and against the national interest.

SHOWS ISSUE

Mr. Selly asserted that "the issue here is whether the maritime industry will be the first to set the standard consistent with the perspectives projected by President Roosevelt for a prosperous postwar in which the purchasing power of seagoing personnel will be maintained and which will thereby contribute to the general well-being of the nation."

The union president then urged that "the Maritime War Emergency Board refrain from making any cut in the take-home pay of marine radio officers, and all other seagoing personnel."

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Negro Rally to Push Fight For FEPC



BEN DAVIS



FEDINAND SMITH



MARY RATHUNE



ADAM POWELL



HAZEL SCOTT



FREDRIC MARCH

Another great annual Negro Freedom Rally will be held at Madison Square Garden tonight as thousands of New Yorkers gather to demand passage of the federal FEPC and anti-polltax bills, and to join hands in the belief that Negro and white solidarity is a touchstone for American security.

While a capacity audience is expected by 7:30 p.m. when the rally opens, there will be seats available right up to the last moment.

Among highlights of the event will be: the selection of Miss Negro Victory Worker; a dramatic revue, Carry On—America, jointly written by Howard Fast, Norman Corwin, Langston Hughes and Gilbert Laurence; entertainment by Paul Robeson, Fredric March, Pearl Primus, Canada Lee, Hazel Scott, Josh White, Kenneth Spencer, Libby Holman and Hilda Simms; and Broadway Salute, a tribute paid the rally by stars and featured players of Broadway shows.

Among speakers will be Johannes Steel, news analyst; Malcolm Ross, chairman of the FEPC; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and City Councilman Benjamin Davis, Jr. Co-chairman will be Rep. Adam Clayton Powell and Councilman Davis.

The rally will make a "National FEPC Merit Award" to the industrial corporation, factory or shipyard which has most fully complied with the principles of the government's wartime Fair Employment. Tickets, tax included, range from 60 cents to \$2.50 and may be purchased at the Garden.

own Republican Party for its hypocritical action and declared that he was being forced to desert the party.

Feeling is running so high as a result of this disgraceful action, that the progressive forces feel there is still the possibility of saving the bill.

Fight to Save Mass. FEPC Bill

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—Labor, religious organizations, Negro, Jewish and other minority groups in Massachusetts are mustering all their forces to save the Massachusetts State FEPC Bill which was defeated in the State House of Representatives by the narrow margin of 117 to 103.

The Massachusetts bill, patterned after the New York Ives-Quinn Bill, was supported by both AFL and CIO, all church denominations, civic and neighborhood organizations. Only the small but powerful big business interests, represented by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Industries, and Real Estate Association were opposed to its passage.

This minority was able, however, to line up almost solidly the Republican majority in the House of Representatives for a so-called "substitute" bill for further study of the problem. They were also successful in getting support from a few "Christian Front" Democrats.

Leaders in the fight for passage of the bill were Representatives John E. Flaherty, Democrat, and Louis Lobel, Republican. The former declared: "It would have been a good thing if the Irish had this bill on the books here 50 years ago. You can read their names on the tombstones today because they were sent to their early graves when they arrived here and were denied any employment except hard labor."

Louis Lobel bitterly assailed his

White Collar Organizing Rights Upheld by Court

The right of technical and white collar workers to organize into bona fide unions was upheld by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals last week. In a ruling against the General Motors Corporation, the court declared that the transfer of salaried employees to hourly status after they had chosen a collective bargaining agency constituted unfair labor practice and anti-union discrimination.

The court decision followed an

appeal by General Motors from a National Labor Relations Board decision in the case of General Motors Corp., Eastern Aircraft Division, Linden, N. J. Engineers and technicians in the Product division at that plant had chosen the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, as their collective bargaining agency in an NLRB election. The company thereafter transferred the mfrom salaried to hourly status.

Change the World A Fine Example of Democracy

by Mike Gold

SAY what enemies will, this discussion going on in American Communist ranks is a fine demonstration of democracy at work.

What else can you call it when workers on a newspaper hold staff meetings at which everyone from office girl to political editor gets up and sharply "self-criticizes" his boss?

This has happened in the past few weeks on the Daily Worker. It never happened, and never will happen, on the Times, Journal-American, Daily News, World-Telegram, New Leader or other such strummers on the loud harp of verbalist democracy.

Most every member of the Communist political association has been writing strong, long letter to the Daily Worker, or getting up at his club meetings and making sharp and uncensored speeches in good old New England Town Meeting style, (not the Reader's Digest phony substitute).

Does the Democratic Party ever throw its own newspaper columns and meeting halls wide open to such frank and free discussion by its rank and file? Does the Republican Party?

Has debate of this sort, with free speech for every member, ever been granted in Dubinsky's trade union, so often held up to sentimental liberals as an example of democracy? Have members of that union any chance to throw out their little dictator? Can they oppose him when he delivers their union to anti-Semitic, American Firsters, John L. Lewis? What voice have they when Dubinsky hands their union vote to Gov. Dewey in the mayoralty campaign?

Dubinsky the labor dictator serves as a good example of all the phonies in American life who praise democracy while at the same time controlling thousands of Americans by fear, repression and the dirtiest machine-politics.

The rank-and-file Communist is the heir of all the pioneers of American democracy who ever got up on hind legs to make the people heard.

I have been made proud of the tone of this Communist debate. There has been utmost frankness, but also the greatest responsibility. The style of a debate is often as important as its content. Disputants who insult each other, wrangle over every minor point, and grow morbidly personal, are apt to lose sight of principle. They grow willing to split and destroy, in their partisan lust.

But the present Communist debate has shown not the faintest sign of factionalism. Its tone has been sober and studious, full of the consciousness of great human issues. Youngsters and oldsters have shared in preserving the highest standards of responsible citizenship.

It is a serious debate, and worthy of every American's fellow-thinking. It is no private fight. It is an argument over the world war, and the world peace.

Are the American monopolists to be trusted to lead us in a world march to peace and democracy? Or shall we place our faith in the workingclass, and its natural allies, the farmers, small businessmen, Negroes and other oppressed minorities. How does fascism come?

Who are the friends of democracy? Who are its natural foes? Who is to shape the role of America in the postwar world? America, so powerful today, so mighty for good and evil, shall it be tricked and pressured by its greedy monopolists into a position of world empire?

There are great tasks ahead. America must fight its monopolists skillfully and consciously, better than the German social-democrats who let their land slide to tragedy in default of popular alertness.

Yes, democracy is where you find it. I wish every American rank-and-filer could follow and understand the fateful debate in our Communist ranks. He would find it democratic, I know, also a battle for the people of America.

N.J.-CIO Acts On Vets Behalf

NEWARK, June 24.—The CIO of Greater Newark yesterday recommended that the Newark Veterans Coordinating Committee be enlarged to include a representative of the Welfare Federation.

The CIO also reiterated its pre-

vious demand that the broadest possible veteran's service be concentrated under one roof.

In a letter sent to all members of the Coordinating Committee set up at the Chamber of Commerce conference on Veterans here recently, the CIO Council also recommended that a study be made to determine whether the Welfare Federation should share with the city the cost of maintaining a Veteran's Center.

FACES THAT LAUNCHED 1000 SHIPS



to sink Japanese militarism, will look a lot more cheerful if military might is combined with political understanding. Then you can fight the enemy abroad as well as the enemy at home.

That's why it's wise to buy Seventh War Loan Bonds to launch more ships, and to support the DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER 1945 fund campaign NOW to spread more political understanding. The two go hand in hand. Both are imperative.

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Texas Gls Robbed of Right to Vote

AUSTIN, Tex., June 24.—Governor Coke R. Stevenson, unmoved by the expressed will of the people of Texas, has vetoed as unconstitutional the free soldier vote measure making it impossible for servicemen to vote in the special August elections.

Four proposed constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people in August. Among the four is the proposal to give free votes to soldiers permanently during time of war.

The Governor judiciously axed the measure which would have allowed the servicemen themselves to vote on an amendment specifically of benefit to them. His disapproval of the bill is based on his own interpretation of the Texas constitution.

NOT A "CALAMITY"

The bill technically attempted to exempt servicemen from payment of the polltax on grounds that war is a "great public calamity." Stevenson maintains that war is not a calamity in the constitutional sense since it did not come about through natural causes. In substantiation of his definition, Stevenson cited that the Supreme Court once had prevented the Texas Legislature from classifying the depression as a calamity wherein it held that calamities in the constitutional sense meant only those acts which came about through natural causes.

It is generally conceded that despite the Governor's veto of the soldier vote bill (which is consistent with his refusal last year to call a special session of the legislature to enact such a measure) the constitutional amendment giving the soldiers the right to vote without payment of the polltax during time of war will pass overwhelmingly.

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Bar Mass. Teachers From Anti-Bias Groups

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—The ruling of the School Committee here forbidding all employees of the School Department from being members on any committee to promote

racial understanding has created much consternation in the Greater Boston area. The ruling was adopted Tuesday night by a vote of 4 to 3.

Behind the School Committee action which has aroused indignation among scores of citizens lies a long-smouldering conflict between the proponents and opponents of the Plan E system of government for the city. This conflict came to public attention Tuesday night again when a dispute arose in the City Council over City Manager John B. Atkinson's appointment of a committee of 50 citizens to foster racial and religious community relations.

A reactionary councilman chal-

lenged the right of the City Manager to appoint committees, charging that the existence of such a committee would "light a bonfire" of racial and religious tensions where none existed, despite copious evidence of anti-Negro and anti-Jewish incidents. In the School Committee meeting Mayor Corcoran maintained that "there are no racial tensions in the Cambridge public schools."

The ruling has been widely condemned as a violation of teachers' civil liberties. In an editorial entitled "Cambridge Autocracy," the conservative Boston Herald characterized the ban as a "preposterous bit of medieval suppression," pointing out that it lowers teaching standards since "no man or woman of intelligent convictions will choose a profession in which the personal details of life are managed by an autocratic committee." The Communist Political Association has issued a statement to the press and has printed leaflets for mass distribution. Other organizations are planning various forms of action.

Greeks Refute Eden On Dismissals

LONDON, June 24, (ALN).—Reports from Athens this week deny the accuracy of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement before the House of Commons recently that no dismissals on a mass scale are being made in Greece.

In one case, an electric company in Athens, whose personnel saved its installations from German destruction, has discharged about 700 out of 2,100 workers, almost all of whom were leading trade unionists. The plant director has refused to reinstate the workers.

The Greek Republican paper Ta Nea reports that ex-Premier General Plastiras has declared himself ready to head a fight for democracy.

Fur Workers Slam Sen. Hawkes For His 'War With Soviets' Line

NEWARK, June 24.—In an open letter to Senator Albert W. Hawkes, Local 27 of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union, CIO, pledged to see to it that there will be an "ex" in front of his title after the next election.

The letter, adopted as a resolution at the last membership meeting of the local, castigated the senator for his anti-Soviet diatribe as reported in the press from Italy recently.

NO, THANKS

Declaring that "We Do Not Want A War With Russia, Mr. Hawkes!" the letter concludes:

"No thank you, Senator! We have many jobs to finish but that is not one of them. The first job is to defeat Japan completely (how come

we don't hear you asking about that?). Then we have the job of guarantee the peace and securing jobs for every American that wants one. Finally we have another job, Mr. Hawkes. Just us here in New Jersey. United States Senators aren't elected forever, you know. See what we mean? Now that's a real job, one that we are going to work at and work at hard.

"We pledge to the people of New Jersey that we will do everything in our power so that you will never again disgrace our State as United States Senator from New Jersey. We are going to see to it, Mr. Hawkes, that we really 'finish the job,' and when we do you can be assured that there will be an 'ex' in front of Senator, Mr. Hawkes."

Negroes First Victims Of Postwar Unemployment

By Federated Press

Although Negro employment in industry was higher in 1944 than ever before, Negro workers may be the first victims of postwar unemployment. This is the conclusion reached in a survey by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

After relating the gains made by Negro industrial workers from 1940 to 1944, the survey quotes Lawrence A. Oxley, senior technician of the WMC's minority groups service bureau of placement, as saying a new anti-Negro discrimination has al-

ready started.

Asserting that there is an increasing percentage of Negroes looking for jobs at the U. S. Employment Service "even in acute labor shortage areas," Oxley says the FEPC reports an increasing number of complaints of discrimination.

UNIONS FIGHT BIAS

The role of unions in the anti-discrimination fight is mentioned in the survey. It quotes the May Monthly Labor Review to the effect that all new unions organized by the AFL "explicitly bar racial discrimination." The CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination has helped in the establishment of state anti-discrimination committees in 15 states and 35 county and city industrial councils, the survey states. The United Auto Workers (CIO) has appointed a Negro to its war policy board and its education department. It has encouraged the formation of committees on anti-discrimination and minorities in each local.

The customary employer prediction of a riot in the event of Negroes being hired does not pan out when management really makes up its mind to hire Negroes, the survey finds.

"While there have been strikes in a number of places over the introduction of Negroes," it says, "in many parts of the country it has been found that once the plant management definitely decided to employ Negro workers and made this clear as a whole, the anticipated racial difficulties did not materialize."

More than seven percent of the total labor force in war plants at the end of 1944 were Negroes as compared with three percent in January, 1942, the survey reports. The number of Negroes in skilled work is still small, though much larger than before the war, it points out.

The National Urban League's questionnaire to 300 war plants,

which employed few if any Negroes before the war, is mentioned in the survey. Of these 269 located in 25 states replied they employ 100,164 Negro workers. "Only eight of the 269 plants indicated that both work rooms and comfort facilities were segregated; 20 reported separate comfort arrangements," the survey says. "In the rest there was apparently no segregation."

New Anti-Union Outfit Being Formed in Texas

WICHITA, Kan., June 24 (UP).—Fight for Free Enterprise, new anti-union outfit recently set up in Texas, has started to organize in Kansas.

Organizer Frank Joyce of El Paso, Tex., stopped off here to meet with several reactionary Wichitans on his way to Topeka, where he expects to establish headquarters.

"Fight for Free Enterprise approaches its objective in a different manner from the Christian Americans and the Christian Front," Joyce told Federated glibly. It intends to work vigorously spreading anti-union propaganda months ahead of the state election to help elect men to the legislature who will support their anti-union program, he revealed.

He intimated that the money for this work comes from the east, principally from New York State, and spoke very highly of Publisher Frank E. Garnett's Committee for Constitutional Government.

FPE objectives are the abolition of organized labor through state legislation and a maximum wage not exceeding \$5 a day, Joyce said. He expects to set up units in Kansas City, Topeka, Salina, Hutchinson, Wichita, Dodge City, Liberal and Coffeyville. Joyce would not disclose the names of those Kansans he expected to see but predicted that the organization would succeed as well here as in Texas, where he said it was growing rapidly.

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For Poland and Peace

IN THE agreement reached at Moscow Friday by the Polish leaders, a victory was scored for a strong, independent and democratic Poland. It represents, too, a marked triumph for Big Three unity. Those who hoped under the anti-Soviet banner, to break down the working together of the Big Three received a sharp setback.

The agreement is fully in accord with the Yalta decisions. As provided in that historic conference of last February, the Warsaw-Lublin government has been broadened to include additional democratic Poles from within Poland and abroad. The understanding has been arrived at by the Polish leaders themselves, by those Poles who, as Stalin stated in his letter to Ralph Parker in May "have ties with the Polish people."

We can now appreciate even more clearly what really was involved in the so-called Polish question. As we emphasized immediately upon the appearance of friction after the Yalta decision, this difficulty went far beyond Poland. It was a conspiracy of the London clique of anti-Semitic and politically degenerate Polish fascists and anti-Soviet Social Democrats with the reactionary interests throughout the world, including the United States. They aimed through the "Polish" uproar to smash the unity of the Big Three and to emasculate or kill entirely the agreements made at Yalta.

These fascist-minded forces would nullify the military victory over Hitlerism. They would prevent the people from prosecuting the job which is theirs today, the rooting out of fascism everywhere and the strengthening of the democratic forces. They ultimate aim of this fascist-tainted conspiracy is the brewing of a third world war.

All of this came out partly into the open in the maneuverings of some of these cliques at San Francisco, in which members of our State Department also became entangled. The goal of the conspiracy was laid bare at the recent Polish trials, where the purpose was admitted to be aid to Hitlerism by sabotaging the Red Army.

All patriotic Americans, all those who wish to carry forward the Teheran and Yalta policies associated with the late President Roosevelt, will rejoice at the Moscow agreement. They will understand, just the same, that the London coterie will not give up their sabotage readily. Their leader, Tomasz Arciszewski, said as much yesterday. In our own country, too, the enemies of peace will continue their subversive activities.

It's up to the American people, and labor in the first place, to realize the continuing danger and to act accordingly. It's the people's responsibility to recognize these fascists and reactionaries, to expose their connivings and to label them once and for all as enemies of the nation.

To the Garden Tonight

THE Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden has made history in each of the two previous years. The third annual rally at the Garden tonight promises to be the greatest yet.

As on previous occasions, tonight's rally will note new progress for Negro rights: the breakdown of jim-crow policies in some sections of the armed forces; Supreme Court validation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee; illegalization by the high court of certain discrimination practices in AFL unions, and other advances.

Interest will center, however, on the problems we face now. In the first place is the fight for a permanent FEPC which is particularly important in view of the spread of cutbacks and layoffs and the inevitable discrimination that will increase if the rights of minorities are not protected. Second is the new fight to abolish the polltax which three times was approved in the House and again is blocked by a coalition of southern poll-taxers and their hidden or open Republican allies in the Senate.

It has often been pointed out that our effort to mobilize a maximum of strength among the peoples of the Pacific to defeat Japan is influenced by our attitude to Negro people at home. But we should particularly note that the Negro people have made a tremendous contribution to the progress of America. This was well shown by their vote in overwhelming majorities for President Roosevelt last November. Marching with the progressive coalition of America they were decisive for the great victory. The coalition cannot be strong unless it fights for the rights of the Negro people.

As in previous years, New Yorkers should jam the Garden tonight and give the country a lead in this important fight of all Americans.

TELLING HIM OFF



Political Scene

Hearst on Foreign Policy

by Adam Lapin

SOME time ago I reported in this column a conversation between Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota, usually considered one of the leading isolationists in the House, and George Rothwell Brown, political columnist for the Hearst papers.

Knutson was greatly alarmed by what he considered the spread of Communism in Europe, and he said he thought the United States ought to do something about it. Brown felt that the big job was to combat Communism right here in the United States and that Europe might as well be given up as lost.

Well, I see that Brown has been repudiated by his own boss. After years of tweaking the lion's tail, the Hearst papers ran a leading editorial the other day headed: "Our Way Lies With Britain." And the cartoon over the editorial shows an heroic British lion and an angry American eagle standing firmly in the center of what is called "the path of Russian Aggression."

The editorial says that England is "doing what the United States ought to be doing—taking a firm stand to prevent the encroachment by the Bolsheviks on the sovereignty of small nations."

The editorial interestingly enough is written as a polemic against the position of Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin—who has for several years been one of the heroes of the anti-Roosevelt press because of his vigorous opposition to administration foreign policy.

The Hearst editorial quotes a long condemnation by LaFollette in a recent speech of Soviet policy in Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria. So far, so good. "That is a plain unprejudiced presentation of the stern facts of an ominous situation," the editorial comments.

What the editorial didn't like was an afterthought by LaFollette describing Prime Minister Churchill's course in Greece as "imperialistic."

Of course, Hearst was forgetting that LaFollette's most precious political asset is his now fading reputation as a liberal, as an anti-imperialist. It is no doubt for this reason that he finds it neces-

sary to slap Churchill on the wrist while saving most of his oratorical wrath for the Soviet Union.

But the Hearst editorial makes the perfectly logical point that it is inconsistent to condemn what it describes as Soviet aggression—and then condemn the British for trying to stop it.

Hearst declaims that Britain has liberated Greece and even Syria (because, of course, De Gaulle is just a Red puppet) from Soviet domination. And then it adds: "Some nation in Europe has got to do something to oppose Russia's policies. The fittest for this work is democratic England."

Now it strikes me that this editorial is pretty significant. It represents a tendency toward the consolidation of the imperialist, anti-Soviet currents in American political life.

There have long been differences between the so-called isolationists, differences such as those reflected in the little argument between Hearst columnist Brown and Rep. Knutson and in the Hearst editorial's criticism of Senator LaFollette.

This does not mean that any of them are isolationists. There have been no real isolationists in this country for a long time. LaFollette is not an isolationist in the sense that he wants the United States to play no role in world affairs. He wants the United States to "throw her moral strength into the international balance to top the scales on the side of justice and liberty."

Vandenberg
And Dewey

Perhaps there are still some in business and political circles who think that this country should confine herself primarily to strengthening her position in Latin America. But the difference among the so-called isolationists is whether the United States should play its own games in Europe or whether the United States should fully align itself with the Tories in Great Britain for war against the Soviet Union. It is a difference in imperialist tactics.

There is no doubt that the dominant view is the one that involves an Anglo-American alliance against the Soviet Union.

Gov. Tom Dewey came out for this a couple of years ago. Senator Vandenberg was an "isolationist" only so long as there was an acute danger of German imperialist domination of the world. As the chances of an allied victory become increasingly bright, Vandenberg became increasingly less isolationist. His chief concern became stopping the growth of Soviet influence and of democratic movements in Europe.

This little difference between those who were once called isolationists because they were against doing anything to stop fascism is going to be settled. It is being settled in favor of a policy of the most active intervention in world affairs on the side of reaction.

Already the old labels of nationalists and internationalists and of interventionists and non-interventionists have lost their meaning. Old differences are disappearing, and new ones are coming to the surface.

There is no longer any controversy over whether the United States should actively participate in world affairs. The real controversy is over what kind of participation, whether it is to be progressive or reactionary or anti-Soviet.

The advocates of an Anglo-Soviet bloc against the Soviet Union are at a disadvantage because this is contrary to the expressed policy of our government as declared in the Teheran and Yalta agreements.

But this does not mean they cannot be effective within the framework of giving lip service to the generalities of international cooperation—while undermining the friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States which is the basis for any real world cooperation. And it is a fact to be reckoned that there is a growing unity of purpose and action among the most reactionary imperialist circles. The recent Hearst editorial is one sign of this.

Worth Repeating

THE NEW YORK TIMES in a Friday editorial appealed for help to the 200,000 Spanish Republican refugees in France: "They are today, as they were throughout the European war, 'people on our side.' ... For the sake of this gallant and neglected group the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee of this city issues a call that must reach the hearts of all who believe in humanity and justice."

CPA Discussion Page

Open to All CPA Members—Send Your Contributions to Communist Political Association, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C.

Asks Clearer Teheran Stand

Having worked out a "perfect" case for Earl Browder vs. the Resolution of the National Board, I started to check with Teheran for a few quotations to document my position. In particular I wanted quotes to show he had warned that capitalism had not changed and that we must be on guard against a resurgence of imperialistic tactics after victory. Where I got the idea there was such a warning, I don't know, because the text is permeated with expressions of confidence in progressive capitalists—including Churchill. Evidently I had done a lot of rationalizing since my last reading of Teheran and had unknowingly become a revisionist of this tract in adjusting myself to its main weakness. It now seems difficult to understand how the opportunistic trends of Teheran could have been accepted in the first place.

A first reading of the Duclos article had made little impression on me because, seeking as it does to discredit Browder's position by means of his own quotations, the whole argument seemed to be built on facts out of context. A sufficient reply seemed to be to replace these quotes in their proper perspective in the text. But when I finally got around to reading longer sections of Teheran as counter arguments, I was amazed to discover that Duclos was not distorting the text at all. It was my memory which had distorted it.

Thus, the resolution becomes commendable, although in need of further clarifications. For example, is the realization of the Teheran and Crimea accords still to be the focal point of all our activity, or is this being relegated to the position of just one of many desirable things to support? There should be a specific reinterpretation of our policy in connection. Perhaps I am still too steeped in the general thesis of Teheran, but it would appear offhand that, if this goal is worth fighting for, it should be a primary objective, since its attainment would represent a foundation for worldwide progress.

Even with drastically altered tactics, attainment of the Teheran perspective could still be the main-spring of all activity, for altered tactics could make leading issues of temporary obstacles, thus preparing us at every step to meet more effectively with deviations or even a disruption of the whole plan.

Obstacles to Teheran would be obstacles to progress in any event, and, in opposing them, we would be indirectly supporting Teheran regardless of how this latter policy is reevaluated. This is not a direct struggle for socialism, but the Resolution of the NB does not advocate a "Socialism now" platform. There seems to be full agreement that socialism is not a present issue.

The Resolution's position on the change of name is well expressed—the character of our organization is far more important than its name.

FRANK COLLIER,
Massachusetts.

Please Identify The Source

Hundreds of letters have come in for this discussion page. In many instances no names or clubs are given. We want to urge all contributors to affix their signatures and name of club and if this is not possible, contributors are requested to send their articles through their respective state organizations. Names will be withheld upon request.

EUGENE DENNIS
WM. Z. FOSTER
ROBERT THOMPSON

Revisionist Policies Weakened Struggles for Negro Rights

By JAMES W. FORD
(Excerpts from Remarks, National Convention, CPA)

The Communist movement based on Marxism has brought many gains into the life of the Negro people. During the last 20 years lasting ties have been established between them and the working class movement. To the extent that the principles of Marxism have been correctly applied to the solution of their problems they have made enormous advances towards national liberation. That is why the discussion now going among the Communists about the opportunistic, non-Leninist line of revision of Marxism by Earl Browder is so vital to the Negro people.

I share fully in the responsibility for the opportunistic line which has led our organization into the swamp of revisionism. Earl Browder bears the major responsibility for changing the political course of our organization. But the National Board, with the exception of Comrade Foster, has a grave burden of responsibility to bear also, and likewise the entire national committee. Because of my long standing in the leadership of our organization, I cannot and do not want to shirk my share of responsibility.

What are the sources of my error? I had a fear of factionalism. For a long number of years we have been warned against factionalism in the Communist movement. And I know what disastrous consequences factionalism would cause in all or any phases of work of the Communist movement, especially Negro work. We have been especially warned of the danger of factionalism between Comrades Foster and Browder, around whom a united leadership was being built. I did not speak out on a number of questions of difference between Browder and Foster primarily because of this fear of factionalism. I thought I was pursuing a course for maintaining unity and of carrying out discipline.

But I now see that I was completely wrong. Unity has to be maintained on the basis of principles and struggle for principle. In the future that shall be my guide.

There was also in the National Board of our organization a very bad atmosphere which was not conducive to a really collective leadership.

These factors were of course not my basic error nor where my main responsibility lies. I had a conviction that Comrade Browder was correct on the main line, that he was developing a broad policy which had been absent in the American Communist movement from its inception. I was surely convinced that Comrade Browder by advocating a broad policy was establishing wider contact with the Negro people's movement.

I thought on the other hand that some of Comrade Foster's policies would lead us into a narrow sectarian path. But of course life has proved this to be absolutely wrong. Like other members of the Board except Foster, I was blind to Browder's leadership. Browder's policies were leading us into the arms of the bourgeoisie. He was revising Marxism and leading us away from the working class as the only true defender of the nation's and the people's interests. I share a large responsibility for creating illusions that Roosevelt and the Democratic Party were full-fledged bearers of democracy for the people. Roosevelt was the leader of bourgeois democracy.

I know from my knowledge of Marxism that bourgeois democracy is the class instrument of the bourgeoisie. The workers and the people will achieve few democratic rights under bourgeois democracy

if they depend upon the bourgeoisie. The workers have to fight for democratic rights and they are the main bearers of the struggle for democratic rights for the people.

Bourgeois democracy under conditions of the rise of capitalism is entirely different from bourgeois democracy in the epoch of imperialism. In the former case the bourgeoisie makes conscious liberal reforms, not merely as liberal concessions. During the epoch of imperialism and monopoly capital, however, the attitude of the bourgeoisie to democratic rights for the workers and people is that expressed by fascism, or at most only "liberal" concessions.

My error here is grave, especially in regard to what I did to create illusions in my individual capacities, among the Negro people of expectation of democratic rights gratis from Roosevelt and the Democratic Party.

Closely connected with this are the illusions I had that the bourgeoisie would industrialize the South and itself open up the path of bourgeois-democratic development. (I must say here, however, I never thought we should liquidate the Marxist organization in the South and did on occasions speak against doing it).

The weight of power of political Congressmen concludes that the bourgeoisie will ever willingly develop democratic rights in the South. These Southern feudalists are the foundation of monopoly capitalist oppression of the Negro people.

What was the source of Browder's revision of Marxism that led to his false concept of the ways of social evolution in general and in the first place the social evolution of the United States? It was in the first place his complete reliance on the bourgeoisie; and secondly the fact that he never adduced detailed analysis of the economic development of the United States nor of the relation of class forces, revealing the growing strength of the rising working class—the most advanced class in modern society.

Browder's studies in American history are false in this regard also. His historical American concepts have been mainly of political expediency, based on bourgeois political advances and not upon basic economic consideration and relation of social forces.

While Browder made contributions to the fight for Negro rights, yet he never adduced detailed economic and social facts about the life and status of the Negro people on the basis of which he should have said with such finality that they had chosen the path of integration into American life. Browder took that prerogative for himself. It was not theirs.

I sensed that something was wrong here. But I did not sense that it stemmed from Browder's revisionist policies. I sensed that something was separating us from the Negro people. Unquestionably,

reliance on the bourgeoisie and the revisionist policy which Browder was following, if carried to their logical conclusion, would have led to a cessation of the fight for Negro rights. We have yet to look more deeply into the causes and affects of Browder's opportunistic line and revision of Marxism as it relates to the Negro question.

I wish to deal with a formulation of mine contained in "the Communists and the Struggle for Negro Rights." I wrote in that pamphlet: "This is a war against fascism, and every honest and sincere opponent of reaction and oppression in any form understood immediately that only the complete defeat and destruction of fascism in this war could assure the continuation of human progress, and that ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE SUBORDINATED TO THIS CENTRAL OBJECTIVE." (Emphasis not in original) and I continued "... No thoughtful and sincere spokesman for the Negro people will pose victory in the war against Negro rights. He understands that the two are inseparable, for the simple reason that victory for fascism would not only rob the American nation of its independence and democratic gains but would mean the greatest disaster particularly for the Negro people.

I believe this position is essentially correct. But I think we placed too much reliance on the bourgeoisie to carry this out. In our work here we suffered, as in all our work, in not setting forth the long ranged advantage of socialism. We did not show that complete elimination of national oppression was only achievable under socialism.

Undoubtedly most Marxists understood that Negro rights had to be fought for, and perhaps some of the win-the-war forces did also. But were these not forces in the win-the-war camp who would refuse to carry this fight out in practice because of their capitalist bourgeois prejudices? And what is more, would they not use the war to prevent the securing of Negro rights?

We can say definitely there were those who failed to struggle through for Negro rights and those, who although they were in the win-the-war camp, did not go all the way through in fighting for Negro rights.

In the light of the discussion now going on amongst Communists, there was an error made in failing to give a clear and thorough Marxist analysis of the relation of forces inherent in national unity.

A change in our line becomes all the more important now in the light of the new stage of world developments. I who am a Communist and also an ex-serviceman, should above all feel deeply about discrimination and segregation of Negro soldiers. I may say that in the last war I openly fought against discrimination of Negro soldiers in the army in France.

Lost Sight of Goal in Fight For Daily Aims

Regarding the Resolution of the National Committee, it was always my understanding that two basic considerations motivated the policy and strategy of Communists, everywhere.

First was the immediate goal, second the ultimate goal and that both were closely related. The immediate goal is always based on the current needs of the working class which always coincides with the best interests of the nation as a whole. The ultimate goal is, naturally, communism or its first stage, socialism. This is furthered by succeeding in the immediate objective and, even more important, by the method of conducting the fight for our immediate objective.

For example: in our leadership in the struggle for unemployment relief (WPA), unemployment insurance, industrial unionism, etc., our strategy was always two-fold and double purposed. 1—To save democracy and defeat fascism by strengthening the working class organizations and (2) at the same time taking a step forward towards the ultimate struggle by the same strengthening of the workers organizations and preventing them from being declassed into lumpen-proletariats.

In other words the methods of achieving the immediate objectives is just as important as the objectives themselves. To conform to the Marxist test they must answer this question satisfactorily: Will the method increase the strength of the working class? If the answer is not in the affirmative then the methods must be abandoned, even while retaining the objective.

It is our job, always to strengthen the forces of the future of progress.

This we failed to do in the recent period. The mistake was brought about by a complete disregard of our ultimate goal in taking our position on immediate objectives. This led to a correct position on all the main issues of unqualified support of the war, national unity, support of Roosevelt, etc., and an incorrect (in part) method of attaining these objectives.

Our method in the main was to counsel reliance on the monopoly capitalist bosses to voluntarily lead in carrying out not only these objectives but the postwar one of "long period of universal peace, prosperity and general democratic advancement." This could only lead to a weakening of the working class and to our ties with them. This is true despite the increase in union members. Their class-consciousness and unity (AFL and CIO) could have been greatly accelerated.

By failing to keep in mind that each daily battle is but a step towards the final battle, we failed to prepare the labor movement and all progressive forces for the current battle—the Reconversion fight.

Let us develop democracy in our organization based on an intensive Marxist educational program.

In the future let us look to Marxism as the basis for our policies at all times.

G. G., Jamaica Club.

wordy and hard to follow. I think the best answers are found in every issue of the "Daily." Yesterday there was the article, "Between the Lines from Germany," showing how we are failing to build democracy and stamp out Nazism. Today there is the article on the FBI's projected red-hunt, from the UOPWA in California. So it goes. This is only the beginning. Let's have no illusions about the battles ahead.

And let's get our Communist train back on the track and going in the right direction—with everybody on board!

ALICE HENRY,
Greenwich Village Club, N.Y.C.

'Let's Have No Illusions About Battles Ahead'

I have been following the discussions in the Daily Worker with great interest, and one has struck me more forcibly than the one by Whitey Goodfriend in the issue of June 19. It was so true, I nearly wept when I read it. I have never been bombed or torpedoed, but I have a small son, and the prospect of another war brings nightmares. Still, I do not think the capitalists can be trusted to prevent it. I hope

the many comrades who still cling to the "illusion of Tehean" will read Whitey's letter carefully. It uncovers and debunks the seeds of their reasoning.

I also want to say how excellent I found the analysis by Comrade Foster at the beginning of this discussion period. I have not read enough appreciation of that to date: it was clear, concise, and easily understood. Browder's discussion was

Charge Argentina Has Not Curbed Axis Companies

MONTEVIDEO, June 24 (ALN).—Charges that the Argentine regime has not effectively curbed Axis enterprises were made recently by the democratic weekly El Patriota, which was raided and closed by the police last week.

The weekly stated that only 120 German and Japanese-controlled firms were intervened and that for this only 40 interventors were appointed. When Argentina signed the Chapultepec inter-American accords, she promised, among other things, to take effective action against Axis interests.

NAZIS FREE TO WORK

El Patriota charged that under the intervention arrangements each interventor was responsible for an average of three large enterprises and that this made completely impossible the exercise of effective control. It added that the German and Japanese were thus left free to continue their work.

The weekly also stated that no inventory of the Axis firms was made by technically competent personnel and that to further discourage the interventors they were paid very low salaries.

British Troops Can't Vote

LONDON, June 24 (ALN).—Over one-fifth of the British armed forces overseas will be unable to vote in the July 5 general election because their names are not in the electoral register, a War Office spokesman stated this week.

Members of the services have their choice of voting by proxy or postal ballot but some troops have protested that they were not notified that the register closed last March 15. Service ballots will be counted in a three-week interval after the polls open on July 5.

SOLDIERS VIEWS

[An indication of the political views of British soldiers was contained in a New York Times report June 17 of a mock election held by a tank squadron stationed in Germany. Out of 90 men, 65 participated in the voting and the results were 32 for the Labor party; 16 for the People's party, a progressive group invented by the men themselves; 11 Communist and six Conservative. The Times correspondent pointed out that most of the soldiers expressed resentment toward the Conservatives, believing they are to blame for the holding of an election on such short notice.]

Guatemala Plot Exposed

By OWEN ROCHE

MEXICO CITY, June 24 (ALN).—Guatemalan Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello declared this week that a reactionary group was plotting to overthrow his country's democratic government and indicated that the group may be receiving outside help. He named as conspirators former dictators Jorge Ubico and Federico Ponce, and Adrian Recinos. Commenting on Guatemala's proscription of anti-government parties and its deportation of 20 oppositionists to Salvador and Honduras, Toriello told Allied Labor News: "We were therefore forced to take speedy countermeasures."

WON'T TOLERATE IT

Toriello said that "Guatemala will not tolerate the intervention by any reactionary or imperialistic groups, whether domestic or foreign."

He denied reports that President Juan Jose Arevalo was moving to the right, stating: "We certainly will not establish a dictatorship as our enemies charge, but we must take the necessary steps to guarantee democracy, even if it means using force. The reports that Arevalo is turning to the right are absolutely false and are spread by enemies of Guatemala democracy."

FOREIGN BRIEFS

German Parties Set Up Joint Body

Representatives of the GERMAN Social Democrat and Communist Parties, meeting in Berlin, established a joint committee for future cooperation. . . . The Berlin Tagesschau reported that German victims of Nazis and relatives of those murdered will receive a 400 mark indemnity food rations for three months, apartments formerly belonging to Nazis, clothing and treatment in sanatoria and health resorts. . . . An advisory and relief office was established in American-occupied MUNICH to help those who suffered under the anti-Jewish Nuremberg laws. Former concentration camp inmates will receive additional ration cards.

The Swiss newspaper La Vie Ouvriere listed names of former



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Mead Urges Survey Of N. Y. State Ore

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UP).—Sen. James M. Mead, (D-NY), tonight called for an immediate survey of New York's iron ore reserves.

"It is our duty now on the eve of the reconversion program to see that this is done without further delay," he said in a statement.

Dutch Deport Indonesian Anti-Fascists

SYDNEY, June 24 (ALN).—The Dutch Government, defying its earlier promises of democratic rights for Indonesia, is deporting anti-fascist Indonesians to liberated Dutch New Guinea under armed guard.

Laud Burmese Guerilla Heroes

By SHARAF ATHAR ALI

By Cable to Allied Labor News

BOMBAY, June 24.—Burmese refugees, meeting in Calcutta, paid tribute this week to the part played by guerilla patriots in assisting the Allies in liberating their country from the Japanese. Speakers at the meeting, including Col. Min Sein Clouthier, Burmese official, Buddhist monks, workers, Communists, students and women, told stories of Burmese heroism during the occupation.

One of the speakers at the meeting, Ko Gyi, a guerilla from Mandalay, dramatically pointed to a certain Kan Nyunt in the audience and said:

"Look at him—he's a non-commissioned officer in the Burma Defense Army and was once sitting in a Burmese girl's tea shop when a Japanese lieutenant came up and asked the girl her price. Kan Nyunt asked him not to insult the girl, whereupon the Japanese officer slapped him. Kan Nyunt chopped off the Japanese's head. His commander hid Kan from the Japanese and sent him to India as a courier. In December, 1944 Kan went back to Burma and fought alongside the Mandalay guerillas."

Tropical Storm

MIAMI, Fla., June 24 (UP).—A tropical storm accompanied by heavy rains and peak winds of about 50 miles an hour swept eastward out of Florida today into the Atlantic toward Bermuda, and weather bureau officials warned that its force might increase as it moved out to sea.

At 10 a.m. EDT the storm was centered near Daytona Beach, and its peak winds were estimated at 50 miles an hour, well below the 80 to 100 mile an hour velocity they were believed to have reached in the early morning.

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Two petty officers of the KPM (Royal Packet) shipping line, Max Seepapre who is vice president of the Anti-Fascist Indonesian Club in Sydney and William Panderiroot, the club's secretary, were whisked to New Guinea after differences with the shipping company.

The Dutch gave neither any chance of defense. Like many other Indonesians in Australia, both escaped from the notorious Tanah Merah concentration camp in New Guinea before the arrival of the Japaol taoin etacoin etacoinshrdliu Japanese. Many Indonesian democratic internees died from fever and maltreatment at Tanah Merah.

After their arrival in Australia, both men cooperated fully in the war effort, earning \$75 monthly at war jobs. The Dutch deported them to tropical jobs at \$11 monthly.

The Queensland and New South Wales Labor Councils as well as other sections of Australian labor have vigorously protested to the Dutch.

Big Gas Well

"Big Moses," a gas well which produced 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, was drilled in Tyler County, W. Va., in 1894.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tomorrow Bronx

The Allerton Club will meet this Tuesday, June 26 at 8:30 at the Cooperative Auditorium. We must come to certain decisions before the National Convention. Come and take part in the discussion.

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members of the anti-Allied Spanish BLUE DIVISION who were on the Spain-bound train attacked by French patriots at Chambéry last week. Perhaps the De Gaulle government's apologies to Franco were misplaced. . . . Lyon and Grenoble newspapers reported from Chambéry that Falangist cards, German uniforms and helmets were discovered among the "Spaniards" baggage. . . .

HIT SLOWNESS
The Yugoslav government protested Allied slowness in bringing ITALIAN war criminals to trial and failure to deliver those wanted for crimes committed in Yugoslavia. Traitor Gen. Draza Mikhailovitch, said to have been taken by the British in North Italy, is also wanted. . . . Failure to carry through the purge of fascists in Italy is bitterly resented by Italians. Crowds stormed jails in Ferrara and Modena killing fascists whom authorities had spared. The Socialist daily AVANTI, wrote: "Profiteers who made millions with the Germans are free and trying to do the same with the Allies. . . ." The JEWISH Peoples Fraternal Order, IWO, was admitted as a full member into the American Jewish Congress, headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. . . . The Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe has disbanded, now that its function of obtaining government action to rescue Jews from German-dominated Europe is ended. . . . The Baltimore CIO condemned a meeting to be held by the Maryland Polish-American Congress Sunday at which Rep. Alvin E. O'KONSKI is to speak. "O'Konski is a notorious enemy of United Nations unity and a reputed agent of the fascist self-styled London Polish Government," the Council charged.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

An Inquiry
From Hollywood

Hollywood, Cal.
Editor, Daily Worker:
It's a matter for a long article—how the American press gets that way! Our newspapers as a whole are the worst part of our whole country, except perhaps the inner circle of Big Business itself. Out here in Hollywood there is a paper called the Citizen-News and it trades heavily on the use of the word "liberal." But in its issue of June 12 it has a long, lugubrious, tirade against the Communists, opposing the "liberals" to the "reds."

As one example of the shoddy thinking and cheap-mindedness of this publication, the author has this to say on discrimination: "Liberals believe in the elimination of discriminating among races, regardless of their religious or political beliefs. Communists believe in discrimination against everyone who does not endorse their theories." This is such a false statement, in view of the Communist record in fighting discrimination (which stands out so highly) that it gives an idea of the whole tirade. Again: How does the American press get that way?
JACKIE SMALL.

Campaign for End
Of Black Market

Manhattan.
Editor, Daily Worker:
To a large extent, price control on meat and poultry has broken down. The black market is strong. As I see it, the problem is not so much shortage, though shortage there is, but the meat-packing companies' blackmarketing the retail dealers.

I think there should be a campaign for government distribution of meat. The miners who struck because of meat shortages, the housewife, the butcher and the labor movement would really go to town on this. My information on this subject is inadequate, but offhand, it seems a good idea.
ARNOLD R.

Paper 'Whitewashes'
Mussolini and
House of Savoy

Manhattan.
Editor, Daily Worker:
If the officials of this country were on their toes, they would look into a lot of publications and people who persist in getting over fascist or fascist-spawning ideas. There is a paper got out by one Luigi Criscuolo, called the Rubicon, which has been going through the mails for some time. I would not say, without having seen several copies of this paper, that it is fascist; it probably is not. But one copy I have seen, that of June 1, devotes much of its energy to whitewashing Mussolini and in creating ill-will against our Soviet ally. It does this under the guise of wanting to help Italy, but the Italy it seems interested in is the Italy of the House of Savoy.
J. J. J.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

In Memory of
HAROLD WISE

Killed in action in the fight against the Fascists in Italy—June 1944.
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Calls Nazi Film
Ban a Victory

Cancellation of plans for auctioning Nazi films for distribution in the United States, as just announced by the Allen Property Custodian's office was hailed today as a splendid victory for the American people, by George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in a wire to James E. Markham, Allen Property Custodian.
A strong protest against the proposed auction of the Nazi films to American motion picture distributors had been sent earlier in the week to Mr. Markham by the NFCL. Mr. Marshall had also requested Byron Price, head of the Office of Censorship to refuse licenses for the public showing of any Nazi film.

Southern AFL Chiet
Admits Jimcrow Policy

WASHINGTON, June 24.—George Googe, Southern Director of Organization for the AFL, brazenly admitted that jimcrow is an accepted practice of the AFL at an NLRB hearing here recently. Googe asked the NLRB not to punish the AFL for tolerating one jimcrow local in the South. Googe testified at NLRB hearings on charges of AFL discrimination against Negro workers in the Larus and Brother Tobacco plant at Richmond, Va. The charges were brought by the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union against the AFL Tobacco

Workers International.

The hearings followed a recommendation by NLRB trial examiner Frank Bloom that AFL certification in the Larus be revoked unless Negro workers be notified that they are eligible for membership in the white local and not segregated in another local.

No Rubber Plants

Commercial planting of tropical rubber plants in the Florida Everglades would not be practical, the Agriculture Department reports after extensive investigation.

Wallach Takes
Hendley's Post

Samuel Wallach was named president of Teachers Union, Local 555, State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, in recently concluded elections.

Wallach, youthful teacher at the Thomas Jefferson High School, has been active in the union's leadership.

He replaces Charles J. Hendley, retiring after ten years in office, during which the union met and dealt with grave problems and surmounted many attacks. Hendley, a beloved figure in the union, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the local last week. Also retiring after 10 years' service is Lou Rosenthal, treasurer.

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The Grand Illusion Of a Theatre Boom

— by Samuel Sillen —

TO THE outside observer Broadway gives every appearance of a furious wartime boom.

New York theatregoers have to wait months for tickets to hit shows like Oklahoma, The Glass Menagerie, and Bloomer Girl. Theatre producers are stepping all over themselves trying to find theatres to house their current offerings. Nearly 90 productions have reached the boards so far this season.

But all this feverish activity should not be mistaken for the flush of health. The war has not produced a manpower shortage in the theatre. On the contrary, the theatre is still suffering a depression, and only about one-quarter of the available acting, singing and dancing talent in the profession is being utilized.

THE real situation in the theatre was described in bleak and startling terms last week by Walter Greaza, screen and stage actor and assistant executive secretary of Actors' Equity. Mr. Greaza told the story last week at the theatre panel of the Conference of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Here are the cold facts:

Of 85 shows this season, 30 ran two weeks or less.

All told, some 1,800 to 1,900 people have been working this season in performing roles. This represents less than a fourth of the 9,000 professional performers available for work in the theatre. When you consider this fact, said Mr. Greaza, "the boom begins to look like a rather dismal flop."

The picture is almost as gloomy for other branches of the theatre—stagehands, scenic designers, agents and managers. The over-all figure, covering major branches within the theatre, shows that only about 3,600 of a total of 11,650 people have been gainfully employed. This is a little more than 35 percent.

The popular notion that actors are fabulously paid needs drastic revision. Of 673 contracts cited by Mr. Greaza, speaking for the actors' union, 442 called for a salary of between \$57.50 (Actors' Equity minimum) and \$100; 204 contracts for from \$105 to \$500; 27 for salaries ranging between \$525 and \$2,500.

Note: "These contractual figures don't show how long the plays ran—how many \$25 checks were collected, after the hard work of rehearsals and tryouts—to say nothing of the weary weeks of job hunting. Also, I want to point out that the figures as I gave them don't show that within each salary group there were always many more contracts drawn for the lower brackets than for the tops in money."

THE rotten economic condition of most theatre artists has caused an exodus from the theatre into fields that promise some security. The Equity membership rolls are significant in this respect.

In 1921, a peak year, membership in the actors' union reached 13,509. That figure has been declining steadily, with slight temporary upturns. Today, in this "boom" year, the membership is only 4,796, of which 820 are in the Armed Forces.

The serious decline began in 1930. "That downhill run, coming right on the heels of the crash in '29, can have only one interpretation," says Mr. Greaza. "Obviously, the theatre reacts to the general economic picture in the country."

BUT I would conclude from the figures that the theatre reacts in a special way. It feels the depression more quickly and sharply than many other groups. And it does not respond as quickly or fully to a period of recovery, as in the present war economy.

No wonder, then, that theatre people, like those in other cultural groups, are concerning themselves with the problems of postwar employment. "It's time to look ahead, now," as Mr. Greaza puts it. "There will be displacements in the reconversion period after the war. Lots of 'easy money' that's been coming into the theatre will tighten up. We've got to get ready now with some sort of plans to take up the slack that will result."

Some of these plans were discussed in the theatre panel of the Arts and Sciences Conference. I shall discuss them in later columns.

But, to begin with, the theatregoer should get rid of the notion that at least for the war period everything is hunky dory with theatre workers. Despite all the "easy money" only fractions of the profession are finding work in their chosen field. We certainly agree with Walter Greaza that "like all the rest of the citizens of the country, theatre people deserve a decent break." Being concerned about the whole future of the theater in America, we agree with special emphasis.

Overtones

By HORACE GRENNELL

Arturo Toscanini has been invited to return to his native Italy for a series of concerts. The Maestro has been very outspoken about conditions in Italy. It is doubtful whether he will go before every last vestige of the "House of Savoy" has been completely removed from influence.

Instruments were rejected as part of religious music-making some thousands of years ago because, "they have a bodily shape and keep the mind too busy, induce it even to carnal pleasure."

Billboard, in its issue of June 9, lists the best selling popular music album as:

1. King Cole Trio.
2. After Dark—Morton Gould and Orchestra.
3. Night to the Bar—Pete Johnson and Albert Ammons.
4. Glenn Miller Album.
5. Song of Norway (decca).

Porgy and Bess had its premiere recently at the Actors' House in Moscow under the musical direction of A. Khessin.

The Musical Courier conducted a poll recently which showed our critics to be evenly divided on whether concert programs should include popular music. Brought to mind is the description of Theodore Thomas of the programs of Jullien, a conductor prominent in London and Paris, and a visitor to the U. S. in the 1850s—"his programs were all popular in character and some of the special features were the Katy-did-Polka, the Prima Donna Waltz and the Fireman's Quadrille." As a feature of the latter an alarm of fire was regularly sounded and a brigade of firemen appeared in the hall. This created great consternation in the audience the first time it was given. He also conducted overtures and movements of symphonies.

No. 1 of current Soviet hit-paraders is Katuscha, by Matvey Blanter, available in English adapted by Hy Zaret and Lou Singer.

Dittersdorf, composer and contemporary of Haydn, once ran away from the home of the Prince to whom he was in service. Apprehended, he was given a hearing and sentenced by the Prince to "a fortnight's arrest in the porter's lodge with bread and water every fourth day."

A new style in concert attire was demonstrated at Town Hall recently when the artist walked to the piano dressed in evening clothes and wearing his rubbers.



Marina Pastukhova drinks a toast to the brave defenders of Sevastopol in this scene from the new Soviet film The Last Hill now playing at the Stanley Theatre.

Artur Rodzinski Opens Stadium Concert Season

Dr. Rodzinski chose to open the summer music season on Monday night at the Stadium with an all Tchaikowsky program, with Nathan Milstein as soloist in the violin concerto. This is excellent music for the outdoors, for over 15,000 people sitting together under the summer sky.

In its popular and folk character, though rarely using actual folk songs, the music of Tchaikowsky is full of the strength of the people, their suffering, their humor, their pain, their earthiness and robust joy of life. This vitality, bursting with life and strength, is the secret, perhaps, of Tchaikowsky's torrent of melody. This is the fresh, expressive quality of a genuine folk idiom, though rarely using actual folk songs. These melodies have the same power and vigor drawn from an attachment to people that have the paintings of Goya and Daumier or the novels of Dickens.

This is the reason why the audience sings these melodies continually, why, no matter how often one hears the symphonies, they are forever a fresh experience, why the texture is always clear and transparent, and not of the muddy thicknes of Wagner. Dr. Rodzinski's performance was not the more frequent attempt at a personal orgy. It was not full frenetic melancholia. It did not scrub, wring and hank Tchaikowsky out to dry. The Fifth Symphony became a work alive and fresh, building to a dramatic and intensely vigorous finale. The fiery performance of the Violin Concerto

by Milstein was, though strong and impassioned, never distorted. The large audience knew this and shouted its approval at the end.

Mayor LaGuardia was on hand for the opening to thank Mrs. Minnie Guggenheim, the impresario of these concerts, for her many years of hard work, and to remind the audience that, "Mayors may come and Mayors may go but these concerts will go on." If the Stadium concerts can maintain the pace of the opening, "POP" concerts in New York can become as integral a part of our lives as they have throughout the country.

—H. G.

Mozart Symphony New to Stadium

For the first time in Stadium Concerts 28 season history, summer music lovers will have an opportunity to hear Mozart's Symphony No. 25 in G minor, a highlight of the program Friday, June 29. That evening is again all-symphonic, with Alexander Smallens directing the Handel-Beecham Suite The Faithful Shepherd, Brahms' Academic Festival Overture, and Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, in addition to the Mozart.

At the Irving Place

Lian O'Flaherty's prize-winning film The Informer, which stars Victor McLaglen, is now playing at the Irving Place Theater, together with the Russian film, Soviet Border, with Zoya Fyodorovna.

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Museum of Modern Art Exhibits Paintings, Sculpture

Largest of its kind ever held by the Museum of Modern Art, the first general exhibition of the museum's collection of painting and sculpture now open to the public, will omit two-thirds of the collection be-

cause of space limitation. A few drawings and collages are included, but none of the Museum's extensive print collection. All the works shown belong to the Museum with the exception of a half-dozen extended loans which the lenders intend to bequeath to the Museum, meanwhile permitting the Museum to make full use of them.

The exhibition, which has been installed by Alfred H. Barr, Jr., the Museum's Director of Research in Painting and Sculpture, includes approximately 300 paintings and 75 pieces of sculpture. The paintings are shown on the second floor and continue on the third floor, ending

in the large eastern gallery from which one proceeds into the series of five sculpture galleries. Other sculpture is shown in the garden and a few pieces are exhibited in the painting galleries wherever they fit in appropriately. The exhibition will remain on view throughout the summer and early fall, closing Nov. 4.

The primary purpose of the exhibition is to show the public a large number of the Museum's paintings and sculptures and to let the works of art speak for themselves with a certain informality which might be out of place in a more permanent installation.

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Five Admit Part in Paris Slaying of Italy Patriots

PARIS, June 24 (UP).—French police said that five persons, held for the past three days on charges arising from the 1937 murder in France of the anti-fascist Rosselli Brothers, have admitted a part in the crime and asserted it was ordered by Benito Mussolini.

Carlo and Nello Rosselli were founders of Italia Libera, anti-fascist weekly in Paris. Both were active in recruiting Italians in France to join the Spanish Republican Army.

Arrests of the five persons charged with implication in the slaying came through an investigation of activities of the Cagoule, French rightist terrorist organization.

George Claude, 75, French scientist known for perfecting industrial processes in manufacture of liquids and in extracting rare gases from air, goes on trial be-

fore a Paris court Monday charged with collaboration with the Germans.

(Radio Paris said Claude was one of the inventors of flying bombs.) Claude toured France during the German occupation, extolling the virtues of Germany and Nazism. Before the war he was known as an ardent rightist and was a member of the anti-Republican organization Action Francaise.

The Paris Radio said today that the public prosecutor's office announced that the trial of Pierre Laval, former Vichy chief of government, would be held in Laval's absence before August 15. Laval is a fugitive in Spain.

[The prosecutor said the government case against Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was so incomplete that the trial will have to be postponed from July 5, last mentioned as the date it might begin.]

Czechs to Insist on Old Pre-Munich Boundaries

PRAGUE, June 20 (Delayed) (UP). — Both Czech and Polish troops after the collapse of Germany crossed the old, pre-1938 frontier between their nations, but all Czech forces since have been withdrawn to their own side of the line, an official source disclosed today.

He said that Czechoslovakia will insist upon establishment of its frontier with Poland at the old, pre-Munich line. After the Munich agreement of 1938, which dismembered Czechoslovakia, Poland seized some territory along the frontier, including part of the Teschen area, center of rich Silesian Czech fields.

It was possible that Czech claims for ratification of frontiers, in a region running roughly from Glatz to Ratiborn, will be brought up in Moscow conferences.

The entire question of Teschen is highly involved.

Among the people of the area are some who speak a language called "Slonzak," neither Czech nor Polish, but a mixture of both. They say they are neither Czechs nor Poles.

The Czechs assert that Teschen for six centuries was a part of the Bohemian crown lands. Poles assert it is partly of Polish origin.

WLB Orders Rubber Strikers Back to Work

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight sent a second back-to-work order to 16,700 striking employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

If they fail to comply, the board is expected to refer the case to the White House for possible government seizure.

The workers are represented by the CIO United Rubber Workers. C. V. Wheeler, president of the union's Local No. 2, turned down an earlier WLB request that he call off the strike.

American Paper Blasts Chungking Censors

CHUNGKING, June 24 (UP).—The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury published its last Chungking edition today with a blast at Chinese censorship restrictions "which go far beyond considerations of military security."

Under such conditions "we have come to the conclusion that publication of an American newspaper in the Post tradition has become clearly impossible in China," the editorial said.

NMU Crew Calls For FDR Policies

The National Maritime Union crew of the S.S. Wm. H. Webb in a recent meeting at sea, demanded that the nation return to the progressive policies of the late President Roosevelt. A resolution adopted unanimously by the crew pledged to continue the struggle "for complete victory and a durable peace" and against reactionary attempts to split the United Nations.

The resolution identified the members of the crew as "merchant seamen who have fought in this war from the icy latitude of Murmansk to the feverish jungle of the South Pacific." Copies were sent to President Truman, Secretary of State Stettinius, and to the press.

85,000 Soviet Slave Laborers Sent Home

U.S. 15th ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Germany, June 24 (UP).—More than 85,000 Soviet displaced persons and former slave laborers have been transported from the Rhine province to the Red Army occupation zone, it was disclosed today. Removal of the remaining 9,000 will be completed this week.

Movement of 12,000 displaced Italians to their homeland will begin this week.

Tribute Dinner For Mann

Thomas Mann, Nobel prize winner in literature and outstanding leader of the fight against Nazism will be honored on his 70th birthday, tonight (Monday) at a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, June 25, 1945



Here's an air shot of the largest redeployment area in Europe where thousands of Yanks are being processed for direct shipment to the Pacific war theater. The staging grounds are located on the outskirts of Marseilles, France.

Guest Column

by Frederick W. Field

Reconsideration of Chapultepec

EARLY in March of this year I wrote an article for the April issue of *Political Affairs* the general conclusion of which has turned out to be wrong. The article was on the Mexico City Conference on War and Peace—popularly known as the Chapultepec Conference—and the general conclusion was that the meeting had been a success.

I included many reservations in the article such as the failure to act against Franco or on behalf of Puerto Rico; the neglect of Anglo-American commercial rivalry over Latin American markets; and particularly the weakness of the resolution on Argentina which left the door open to appeasers and pro-fascists.

Nevertheless there is no denying the fact that my general conclusion was that "The Mexico City Conference as a whole and the resolutions and declarations which emerged from it call for our enthusiastic support." I wrote further that "The net result of Mexico City will be to strengthen the world security system."

At the San Francisco Conference these conclusions rose up and smacked me in the face. During the first five days of UNCIO the American delegation and State Department made it evident that the real purpose and result of Chapultepec had been the formation of an unprincipled voting bloc of western hemisphere nations. The bloc was used, on the initiative of the United States, to seat fascist Argentina and to bargain against the Soviet Union. It came perilously close to wrecking the plans for a world security organization set forth at Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta.

I have been giving a good deal of thought to why I originally miscalculated the Chapultepec Conference. For there is now no question but that rather than strengthening world security Chapultepec threatened a breakdown of the great progress made at Teheran and Yalta.

To find the reason for such a mistaken judgment is by no means easy. I felt at the time and I still do, that the words of Chapultepec, given such reservations as I have noted above, are good. Even on the matter of Argentina the Mexico City resolution put forward a set of principles and standards with which no fascist government could possibly comply. Yet as events turned out the Farrell-Peton regime was never asked to adhere to them. The signers of the resolution, led by the United States, immediately violated the words to which they had pledged themselves.

The easy answer is that I read words instead of watching events. But I believe you will agree with me that if one looks back to February and March of this year immediate events supported rather than denied my optimistic conclusion. The historic Yalta agreements had been reached, the Allied armies were striking the finishing blows against Hitlerism, our nation was swept by an unprecedented enthusiasm for the forthcoming San Francisco conference. True, there were plenty of events on the negative side of the picture. On balance, however, the anti-fascist coalition seemed stronger than at any previous period.

My mistake lay deeper than in the interpretation of immediate events. It lay in a conviction that the unity of purpose which held most of this country together during the war against Hitler and which still binds us against Japan would be automatically projected into the post-war situation with which Chapultepec and San Francisco were primarily concerned.

This conviction has now been shattered. Some of the Latin American leaders were far more astute. At Chapultepec they expected not an automatic projection of wartime unity into the indefinite future but the renewed expression of American imperialism. For this reason they correctly criticized Chapultepec in which they saw raised the danger signals of class conflict and colonial exploitation.

The only automatic element in the question is that capitalists act like capitalists not like social reformers.

Brazilian Unions Making Headway

MONTEVIDEO, June 24 (ALN).—The organization of free trade unions in Brazil is making great

progress, particularly in Rio de Janeiro and the northeast, reports from Brazil this week reveal.

The union organizing drive is being conducted by a newly formed

group known as the Workers Unification Movement. It is reported that freedom is being largely re-established in Brazil, despite occasional setbacks such as the recent arrests in Sao Paulo.

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